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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY 1990

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand six hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 975.40 to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

Statewide unemployment increased seasonally as the percent of the labor force rose to 6.2 percent for the December 1989-February 1990 period. By comparison, this latest 3-month rate was up from 5.6 percent estimated during the November 1989-January 1990 period.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

State non-farm wage and salary employment rebounded sharply in February, with an increase of 12,700 jobs. The increase brought the February total for all non-farm industry divisions to 1,156,300 compared to 1,143,600 in January. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including the recall of many factory workers idled temporarily in the January reporting period. Seasonal conditions and favorable weather also contributed to the advance in employment over the month

Government employment increased by 6,000 jobs, the largest of any industry division. Most of the increase occurred at state and local schools, more than offsetting significant losses in the December to January period. Factory employment was up by 5,800 jobs, the second largest gain in employment from January to February. Workers recalled after temporary layoffs in January accounted for much of the gain.

Service employment was also up significantly, adding 400 jobs. Much of this gain was experienced by private schools. Smaller gains of 100 jobs each were recorded in construction and transportation/public utilities.

Three industry divisions: trade, mining and finance-insurance-real estate had fewer workers on payrolls in February. The decline of 2,400 jobs in trade employment was largely seasonal in nature. Employment in that category normally drops to an annual low in February. Mining lost 700 jobs, all in the dominant oil and gas extraction component, while finance-insurance-real estate declined by 200 jobs.

NONFARM JOBS INCREASE YEARLY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment also showed a yearly increase, with 17,600 jobs added since February, 1989. Six of the eight major industry divisions contributed to the advance. Trade and service accounted for 6,500 workers each. The largest increase in the trade group occurred at restaurants, but most retail components shared in the advance. Service employment was up largely on the strength of workers added in health and educational categories.

Manufacturing employment gained 3,000 jobs over the year. The largest factory increase was posted in fabricated metal production. Construction employment was up by 2,600 jobs, aided by favorable weather conditions. Smaller year-to-year gains were experienced by mining and transportation-public utilities with increases of 1,700 and 1,600 jobs, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IMPROVE IN COUNTIES AND METRO AREAS

All but six of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed improving labor force conditions over the 12-month period ending in February 1990, compared with the corresponding period ending in February 1989.

For the first time, county and metropolitan areas jobless rates were computed on a 12-month moving average. For the past few months, state and local area unemployment figures have been computed on a three-month moving average instead of monthly. This change was adopted to eliminate wide, erratic changes in the figures. However, the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission Executive Director, Bob Funston, said the three-month figures, although a better reflection of labor force trends than the monthly data, still did not entirely clear up the many erratic or unusual short-term situations. The new figures, based on a 12-month moving average should more adequately express the long-term trend that has been occurring in Oklahoma.

The latest figures showed four counties had higher jobless rates during the 12-month period ending in February 1990, than the corresponding period ending in February 1989. There was no change in two counties.

All four state metropolitan areas had lower unemployment rates in the latest 12-month period. Enid registered the lowest rate, 4.5 percent, compared to 5.4 percent a year ago. Lawton and Oklahoma City both had a 4.8 percent unemployment, down from 5.7 and 5.4 respectively while Tulsa had a jobless rate of 5.8 percent, down from 7.2 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - FEBRUARY, 1990

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1982-84 = 100)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	INDEX	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	PERCENT CHANGE JANUARY, 1990 MONTH AGO	PERCENT CHANGE FEBRUARY, 1989 YEAR AGO
ALL ITEMS	128.0	100.000	0.5	5.3
FOOD & BEVERAGE	130.9	17.716	0.7	6.7
HOUSING	126.1	42.302	0.2	4.1
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	120.4	6.353	3.2	4.4
TRANSPORTATION	117.1	17.212	-0.1	4.9
MEDICAL CARE	157.5	5.968	1.0	8.5
ENTERTAINMENT	130.4	4.373	0.4	4.9
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES (PERSONAL CARE)	154.7	6.076	0.5	7.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	5.8%
*OKLAHOMA	6.2%
**OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	4.2%
**TULSA MSA	5.8%
**LAWTON MSA	4.8%
**ENID MSA	4.5%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	40.4
OKLAHOMA	46.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.8
TULSA MSA	40.7

* Unemployment rates for Oklahoma and Metropolitan Statistical Areas are computed using a 3-month moving average.

** Metropolitan Areas unemployment Rate Computed on 12-month moving average.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1990p	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r
ALL MANUFACTURING	115.6	436.65	432.31	426.62	41.0	42.3	41.1	10.65	10.22	10.38
Durable Goods	78.3	464.80	458.93	455.67	41.5	43.5	41.5	11.20	10.55	10.98
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.0	503.44	537.99	460.32	43.4	45.4	42.0	11.60	11.85	10.96
Primary Metal Ind.	3.9	489.69	502.78	486.08	45.3	46.0	44.8	10.81	10.93	10.85
Fab.Metal Products	14.0	416.87	426.89	370.87	42.8	44.7	41.3	9.74	9.55	8.98
Fab.Struct.Metals	5.7	421.67	418.16	391.95	41.3	41.9	42.1	10.21	9.98	9.31
Mach.Except Elect.	22.2	474.18	482.24	443.72	42.0	44.0	41.2	11.29	10.96	10.77
Oil Field Machinery	4.7	455.15	456.71	385.54	42.3	41.9	38.4	10.76	10.90	10.04
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	7.9	416.19	433.21	497.04	39.3	42.1	43.6	10.59	10.29	11.40
Transport. Equip.	14.0	576.30	507.58	566.18	39.8	39.5	38.7	14.48	12.85	14.63
Instr./Related Prod.	3.4	426.83	444.84	494.93	41.4	48.3	45.7	10.31	9.21	10.83
Non-Durable Goods	37.3	378.40	383.36	371.28	40.0	40.1	40.4	9.46	9.56	9.19
Food & Kindred Prod	7.8	348.71	337.95	334.62	40.5	39.9	42.9	9.61	8.47	7.80
Apparel & Other Text.	5.9	195.98	193.82	204.71	36.7	36.5	37.7	5.34	5.31	5.43
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.5	455.07	438.48	429.53	46.2	43.5	41.5	9.85	10.08	10.35
Printing & Publish.	5.5	388.87	407.00	378.67	39.6	39.4	39.2	9.82	10.33	9.66
Newspapers & Period.	1.6	339.02	329.21	318.67	34.7	33.8	34.6	9.77	9.74	9.21
Petroleum Refining	2.7	576.30	614.27	611.97	45.2	46.5	44.8	12.75	13.21	13.66
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	17.3	497.45	514.04	506.57	42.3	43.6	40.3	11.76	11.79	12.57
Construction	20.3	426.27	475.66	388.28	39.0	43.4	34.3	10.93	10.96	11.32
Public Utilities	21.8	549.18	550.80	527.93	40.5	40.8	40.3	13.56	13.50	13.10
Wholesale Trade	37.8	393.23	387.10	345.93	39.6	39.5	39.9	9.93	9.80	8.67
*Retail Trade	89.1	180.90	201.65	192.80	30.1	30.6	30.7	6.01	6.59	6.28

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	* NUMBER (In Thousands) FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	PERCENT CHANGE JAN 90 FEB 90	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JAN 90 FEB 90	FEB 89 FEB 90
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,156.3	1,143.6	1,138.7	1.1	12.7	17.6
Manufacturing	164.3	158.5	161.3	3.7	5.8	3.0
Durable Goods	105.2	99.1	103.4	6.2	6.1	1.8
Lumber & Wood Prod.	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	9.7	9.2	10.0	5.4	0.5	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	18.9	19.2	17.5	-1.6	-0.3	1.4
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	8.0	8.1	7.6	-1.2	-0.1	0.4
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.0	30.7	30.8	1.0	0.3	0.2
Constr. & Related Mach.	11.3	11.2	11.5	0.9	0.1	-0.2
Oil Field Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Elect.& Electronic Equip	10.3	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equip.	17.5	12.1	17.5	44.6	5.4	0.0
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.2	4.8	10.5	112.5	5.4	-0.3
Aircraft & Parts	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	5.1	5.0	4.8	2.0	0.1	0.3
Non-Durable Goods	59.1	59.4	57.9	-0.5	-0.3	1.2
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.7	14.2	13.5	-3.5	-0.5	0.2
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.3	10.9	-0.9	-0.1	0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.5	5.3	-1.8	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	5.5	5.6	5.5	-1.8	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum Refining	4.5	4.6	4.5	-2.2	-0.1	0.0
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	12.3	12.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mining	43.8	44.5	42.1	-1.6	-0.7	1.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	42.0	42.7	40.2	-1.6	-0.7	1.8
Construction	34.7	34.6	32.1	0.3	0.1	2.6
HV Const.Contractors	8.1	8.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	65.8	65.7	64.2	0.2	0.1	1.6
Transportation	38.3	38.2	36.5	0.3	0.1	1.8
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.1	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	15.4	15.3	14.9	0.7	0.1	0.5
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Serv.	27.5	27.5	27.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	275.7	278.1	269.2	-0.9	-2.4	6.5
Wholesale Trade	62.0	61.7	60.9	0.5	0.3	1.1
Retail Trade	213.7	216.4	208.3	-1.2	-2.7	5.4
Gen.Merchandise Stores	26.8	28.2	26.6	-5.0	-1.4	0.2
Food Stores	38.2	38.1	37.2	0.3	0.1	1.0
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	26.8	26.7	25.7	0.4	0.1	1.1
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.7	13.9	13.0	-8.6	-1.2	-0.3
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	55.8	56.0	58.2	-0.4	-0.2	-2.4
Banking	22.9	22.9	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Services	258.2	254.2	251.7	1.6	4.0	6.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	8.8	10.3	10.6	-14.6	-1.5	-1.8
Personal Services	12.0	12.1	11.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.3
Motion Pictures	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	82.7	82.2	77.5	0.6	0.5	5.2
Hospitals	31.6	31.3	29.9	1.0	0.3	1.7
Educational Services	17.0	14.6	15.0	16.4	2.4	2.0
Government, Total	258.0	252.0	259.9	2.4	6.0	-1.9
Federal Government	49.9	50.0	51.8	-0.2	-0.1	-1.9
State and Local Government	208.1	202.0	208.1	3.0	6.1	0.0
**State Government	76.8	72.6	73.4	5.8	4.2	3.4
Local Government	131.3	129.4	134.7	1.5	1.9	-3.4

p=preliminary r=revised

* Data are revised on a monthly and yearly basis in order that the estimates may reflect the most recent information available. Estimates of all employees by industry are based on a sample of 3800 employers. These estimates may depart from actual monthly levels of employment. This may be caused by: (1) changes in industry, ownership, or area classification, (2) the opening and closing of nonsample establishments, (3) sampling or response errors, and (4) the modification of benchmark source data.

** The state employee full-time equivalency (FTE) count for Feb. 1990 is 56,284. FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
12 Month Moving Averages*
MARCH 1989-FEBRUARY 1990

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 89r FEB 90p	NOV 89r JAN 90r	DEC 88r FEB 89r
	U. S.	116,308,000	7,134,000	123,442,000	5.8	5.9	5.6
	OKLAHOMA	1,415,500	93,300	1,508,800	6.2	5.6	6.3
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	8,000	500	8,500	5.9	5.8	6.8
2	ALFALFA	2,890	90	2,980	3.0	3.0	3.4
3	ATOKA	7,920	450	8,370	5.4	5.4	6.6
4	BEAVER	2,790	110	2,900	3.8	4.1	4.3
5	BECKHAM	7,530	600	8,130	7.4	7.5	8.3
6	BLAINE	5,560	260	5,820	4.5	4.6	5.3
7	BRYAN	14,180	650	14,830	4.4	4.5	5.7
8	CADDO	10,880	950	11,830	8.0	8.0	9.8
9	CANADIAN	35,100	1,525	36,625	4.2	4.2	5.1
10	CARTER	18,550	1,300	19,850	6.5	6.5	7.5
11	CHEROKEE	15,260	930	16,190	5.7	5.7	8.1
12	CHOCTAW	5,410	560	5,970	9.4	9.2	9.4
13	CIMARRON	1,520	60	1,580	3.8	3.8	4.1
14	CLEVELAND	83,550	3,875	87,425	4.4	4.5	4.8
15	COAL	2,140	300	2,440	12.3	12.3	12.7
16	COMANCHE	46,075	2,325	48,400	4.8	4.7	5.7
17	COTTON	2,940	150	3,090	4.9	4.5	4.4
18	CRAIG	6,170	310	6,480	4.8	5.1	7.0
19	CREEK	24,775	1,825	26,600	6.9	7.0	8.7
20	CUSTER	14,130	670	14,800	4.5	4.5	4.9
21	DELAWARE	10,730	680	11,410	6.0	6.0	7.1
22	DEWEY	2,340	110	2,450	4.5	4.5	4.7
23	ELLIS	2,230	90	2,320	3.9	4.3	4.4
24	GARFIELD	26,475	1,250	27,725	4.5	4.5	5.4
25	GARVIN	10,220	740	10,960	6.8	6.9	7.6
26	GRADY	15,670	1,360	17,030	8.0	8.1	8.5
27	GRANT	2,770	110	2,880	3.8	3.8	3.4
28	GREER	2,540	100	2,640	3.8	4.2	4.8
29	HARMON	1,510	80	1,590	5.0	5.0	7.6
30	HARPER	2,290	70	2,360	3.0	2.9	4.0
31	HASKELL	4,120	540	4,660	11.6	11.6	12.4
32	HUGHES	4,440	620	5,060	12.3	12.2	15.2
33	JACKSON	10,450	610	11,060	5.5	5.5	6.3
34	JEFFERSON	3,480	190	3,670	5.2	5.2	6.2
35	JOHNSTON	3,670	230	3,900	5.9	5.9	6.0
36	KAY	24,375	1,200	25,575	4.7	4.8	5.4
37	KINGFISHER	5,950	250	6,200	4.0	4.0	5.0
38	KIOWA	5,090	230	5,320	4.3	4.3	4.7
39	LATIMER	4,500	400	4,900	8.2	8.2	8.5
40	LEFLORE	22,480	1,680	24,160	7.0	6.8	7.1
41	LINCOLN	12,070	840	12,910	6.5	6.6	8.3
42	LOGAN	13,080	590	13,670	4.3	4.3	5.2
43	LOVE	4,040	190	4,230	4.5	4.5	4.8
44	McCLAIN	10,580	540	11,120	4.9	4.9	5.9
45	McCURTAIN	14,300	1,090	15,390	7.1	7.0	7.7

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAR 89p FEB 90p	FEB 89r JAN 90r	MAR 88r FEB 89r
46	McINTOSH	6,920	350	7,270	4.8	4.8	5.3
47	MAJOR	3,470	170	3,640	4.7	4.6	6.0
48	MARSHALL	4,470	260	4,730	5.5	5.3	6.6
49	MAYES	14,020	1,150	15,170	7.6	7.6	9.1
50	MURRAY	5,400	500	5,900	8.5	8.2	7.8
51	MUSKOGEE	28,725	2,050	30,775	6.7	6.7	9.2
52	NOBLE	4,740	210	4,950	4.2	4.2	5.1
53	NOWATA	3,610	340	3,950	8.6	8.7	9.4
54	OKFUSKEE	5,290	330	5,620	5.9	6.1	8.1
55	OKLAHOMA	309,975	16,000	325,975	4.9	4.9	5.4
56	OKMULGEE	14,025	1,300	15,325	8.5	8.7	10.4
57	OSAGE	15,575	1,025	16,600	6.2	6.2	6.9
58	OTTAWA	11,200	1,025	12,225	8.4	8.4	9.1
59	PAWNEE	7,630	530	8,160	6.5	6.6	7.9
60	PAYNE	30,875	1,400	32,275	4.3	4.3	4.4
61	PITTSBURG	16,000	1,575	17,575	9.0	9.1	11.1
62	PONTOTOC	15,840	1,110	16,950	6.5	6.5	6.7
63	POTTAWATOMIE	24,900	1,525	26,425	5.8	5.8	6.5
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,540	350	4,890	7.2	7.2	6.6
65	ROGER MILLS	1,650	120	1,770	6.8	6.8	7.9
66	ROGERS	22,740	1,890	24,630	7.7	7.8	9.1
67	SEMINOLE	8,880	970	9,850	9.8	9.7	11.0
68	SEQUOYAH	16,070	1,280	17,350	7.4	7.3	6.9
69	STEPHENS	17,080	1,050	18,130	5.8	5.8	6.9
70	TEXAS	7,570	340	7,910	4.3	4.3	5.0
71	TILLMAN	4,040	290	4,330	6.7	6.7	6.7
72	TULSA	238,225	13,675	251,900	5.4	5.5	6.8
73	WAGONER	19,630	1,160	20,790	5.6	5.6	6.9
74	WASHINGTON	21,520	890	22,410	4.0	4.0	5.1
75	WASHITA	4,860	310	5,170	6.0	6.0	6.8
76	WOODS	5,130	130	5,260	2.5	2.7	3.3
77	WOODWARD	8,760	600	9,360	6.4	6.7	7.8
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	477,200	24,000	501,200	4.8	4.8	5.4
	TULSA MSA	320,900	19,600	340,500	5.8	5.8	7.2
	SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS						
A	-NORTHWEST	32,600	1,500	34,100	4.4	4.7	
B	-SOUTHWEST	47,800	2,700	50,500	5.3	5.3	
C	-NORTH CENTRAL	76,200	3,500	79,700	4.4	4.5	
D	-SOUTH CENTRAL	110,700	6,900	117,600	5.9	5.8	
E	-CENTRAL	369,900	18,500	388,400	4.8	4.7	
F	-TULSA	278,600	16,500	295,100	5.6	5.7	
G	-EAST CENTRAL	94,100	6,200	100,300	6.2	6.2	
H	-SOUTHERN	86,400	5,700	92,100	6.2	6.2	
I	-NORTHEAST	90,000	6,300	96,300	6.5	6.5	
J	-EASTERN	108,600	7,600	116,200	6.5	6.5	
K	-SOUTHEAST	71,400	6,200	77,600	8.0	8.0	
L	-CLEVELAND	71,800	3,500	75,300	4.6	4.8	

* Data included in this table are estimates developed using methodologies and statistical adjustments prescribed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

p = Preliminary r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	JAN 90 FEB 90	FEB 89 FEB 90
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	426.8	417.2	420.6	9.6	6.2
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRY	71.4	66.4	74.5	5.0	3.1
MANUFACTURING	49.1	43.9	48.5	5.2	0.6
DURABLE GOODS	33.4	28.3	33.2	5.1	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.2	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.1
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinery	14.2	14.2	14.8	0.0	-0.6
Mach. Except Electric	9.5	9.5	9.4	0.0	0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip	4.7	4.7	5.4	0.0	-0.7
Transportation Equipment	10.0	5.0	9.3	5.0	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.7	15.6	15.3	0.1	0.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.8	4.9	-0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.1
MINING	10.7	11.1	15.5	-0.4	-4.8
CONSTRUCTION	11.6	11.4	10.5	0.2	1.1
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRY	355.4	350.8	346.1	4.6	9.3
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.6	20.2	20.3	0.4	0.3
Transportation	10.6	10.2	10.5	0.4	0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.0	10.0	9.8	0.0	0.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	102.2	102.4	101.1	-0.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade	21.3	21.4	21.8	-0.1	-0.5
Retail Trade	80.9	81.0	79.3	-0.1	1.6
General Merch.Stores	8.7	9.2	9.0	-0.5	-0.3
Food Stores	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	0.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	24.4	24.4	24.3	0.0	0.1
Banks,S & L, etc.	9.7	9.7	9.4	0.0	0.3
Insurance Carriers	4.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	105.2	103.0	100.3	2.2	4.9
Health Services	29.8	29.7	28.6	0.1	1.2
Hospitals	13.4	13.3	12.9	0.1	0.5
Educational Services	5.4	5.3	5.5	0.1	-0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	103.0	100.8	100.1	2.2	2.9
Total Federal Government	30.1	30.2	31.1	-0.1	-1.0
Total State/Local Gover.	72.9	70.6	69.0	2.3	3.9
Total State Government	34.7	33.3	33.4	1.4	1.3
Total Local Government	38.2	37.3	35.6	0.9	2.6

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area had an estimated labor force of 501,200 in February and a total employment level of 477,200.

The jobless level of 24,000 produced an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent. This is the same rate estimated for January but is substantially lower than the 5.4 percent rate for February of last year.

Estimates of total non-farm wage and salary employment showed a 9,600 rise between January and February as a major manufacturing concern returned to full production after a temporary shutdown and a major sports facility began its spring season. Major improvement in six industries more than counteracted job losses in mining and trade. Manufacturing increased by 5,200 over the month. Government expanded by 2,200 as schools reconvened for the spring term; and led by amusement and recreation services, the service industry also moved ahead by 2,200 positions.

Compared to February 1989, the payroll series stands at a 10,700 higher level. Seven major industry divisions were showing greater strength than for the same month last year. Services went up 4,900; government moved up 2,900 and trade and construction each rose by 1,100. Only mining had a small loss over the latest 12 month period.

The estimated 36,300 manufacturing production workers gained almost $13.00 per weekly paycheck in February as the workweek contracted 2.7 hours but the hourly rate rose $1.01 on average. Compared to the same month a year ago, the average paycheck contracted 3.6 percent as hourly wage rates fell 15 cents. Durable goods workers saw average paychecks fall $15.00 while nondurable workers pay rose by $21.00 per week.

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r
ALL MANUFACTURING	471.24	458.49	486.72	40.8	43.5	41.6	11.55	10.54	11.70
Durable Goods	487.49	466.67	517.05	41.0	44.7	41.9	11.89	10.44	12.34
Prim. & Fab. Metals	472.73	482.33	426.61	49.5	50.4	43.8	9.55	9.57	9.74
Machinery	489.17	508.38	545.65	39.9	44.4	43.1	12.26	11.45	12.66
Nondurable Goods	424.80	440.08	403.56	40.0	40.9	40.6	10.62	10.76	9.94
Food & Kindred Prod	366.33	376.13	359.92	41.3	41.7	44.6	8.87	9.02	8.07
Printing & Pub.	405.48	447.54	383.32	37.2	39.5	37.0	10.90	11.33	10.36

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	JAN 90r FEB 90p	FEB 89r FEB 90p
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	309.1	308.1	297.8	1.0	11.3
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	76.3	76.4	74.1	-0.1	2.2
MANUFACTURING	53.3	53.1	52.2	0.2	1.1
DURABLE GOODS	40.8	40.6	40.2	0.2	0.6
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.8	3.7	3.9	0.1	-0.1
Primary & Fabricated Metals	14.8	14.9	13.7	-0.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.4	11.4	-0.1	0.9
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	6.1	6.1	5.4	0.0	0.7
Machinery	12.7	12.6	12.9	0.1	-0.2
Mach.Except Electric	10.6	10.5	10.6	0.1	0.0
Const.& Related Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	-0.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	12.5	12.5	12.0	0.0	0.5
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.2	3.3	3.2	-0.1	0.0
MINING	12.2	12.4	12.2	-0.2	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	10.8	10.9	9.7	-0.1	1.1
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	232.8	231.7	223.7	1.1	9.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.4	24.5	23.7	-0.1	0.7
Transportation	17.0	17.0	16.1	0.0	0.9
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.4	7.5	7.6	-0.1	-0.2
TRADE	73.0	73.5	70.7	-0.5	2.3
Wholesale Trade	19.8	19.6	19.3	0.2	0.5
Retail Trade	53.2	53.9	51.4	-0.7	1.8
Gen. Merchandise Stores	7.1	7.4	7.1	-0.3	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.4	17.3	16.5	0.1	0.9
Banks, S&L, Etc.	7.1	7.2	7.4	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	81.2	80.3	75.6	0.9	5.6
Health Services	24.5	24.3	22.9	0.2	1.6
Hospitals	12.7	12.5	11.9	0.2	0.8
Educational Services	6.3	5.7	6.3	0.6	0.0
GOVERNMENT	36.8	36.1	37.2	0.7	-0.4
Federal	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	-0.1
State	6.2	5.6	5.9	0.6	0.3
Local	25.8	25.7	26.4	0.1	-0.6

p=preliminary

r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The total labor force for the five-county Tulsa MSA was 340,500 based upon the 12-month moving average methodology for the period ending in February, 1990. The unemployment level for this same period was 19,600 which resulted in an unemployment rate of 5.8 percent. This rate compared to the rate of 7.2 percent for the similar period ending in February, 1989.

Non-farm wage and salary employment in the Tulsa MSA totaled 309,100 for February, or 1,000 more than the revised January figure. The goods producing industries produced a combined loss of 100 jobs for the month. Manufacturing added 200 jobs, while construction employment declined 100 and mining eased 200 lower. The service producing industries countered with 1,100 jobs gained over the month. Seasonal increases, following January's mid-term break, added 600 to educational services and 500 to state government education as these sectors returned to normal employment levels. Retail trade employment slumped 700 lower following even larger post-holiday.reductions in January. These losses were about equal to the total of seven smaller gains in other sectors of the services producing industries.

The year-to-year comparison showed 11,300 jobs were added in the Tulsa MSA since February, 1989. Eighty-percent or 9,100 of these new jobs occurred within the services producing industries. Most significant of these gains were the 5,600 added to the services industry and 2,300 new jobs in the trade industry. 900 employees each were added to the transportation sector and the finance-insurance-real estate industries. Cutbacks were indicated for local and federal government; banks, savings and loans and other financial institutions; and the communications and public utilities sectors.

The 34,800 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA earned an average of 461.13 weekly during February, about one-dollar more than the revised January figure. Average weekly hours moved down slightly and hourly earnings showed a slight increase. Weekly earnings for durable goods workers did not change significantly from the previous month. Their weekly hours also showed a decline, while hourly earnings increased. Non-durables workers weekly pay was slightly less than in January as the work week increased but hourly earnings were reduced.

The year-to-year comparison indicated all manufacturing production workers averaged $1.36 more hourly earnings than the February 1989 benchmark revised figure. Approximately 55 percent of this increased hourly earnings increase is attributed to expansion in higher paying durable goods employment.

TULSA

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r
ALL MANUFACTURING	461.13	460.08	418.74	40.7	41.3	42.0	11.33	11.14	9.97
Durable goods	481.34	479.81	420.58	41.0	42.2	42.1	11.74	11.37	9.99
Prim & Fab. Metals	483.94	485.32	414.71	42.6	44.2	43.7	11.36	10.98	9.49
Machinery	410.11	420.15	415.27	38.4	39.9	42.9	10.68	10.53	9.68
Non-Durable Goods	367.30	374.25	407.53	40.9	37.5	41.5	9.37	9.98	9.82
Printing & Pub	412.24	428.58	408.33	39.6	38.3	39.0	10.41	11.19	10.47

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The total labor force in the Enid MSA was 27,725 based upon the 12-month moving average methodology for the period ending in February, 1990. Unemployment for this period was 1,250, resulting in an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent, the lowest among the four Oklahoma Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Total non-farm wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA rose to 21,500 during February, or 300 more jobs than the revised January figure. All of this monthly gain occurred within the service producing industries. Changes within that group included a 100 jobs decline in retail trade and a 100 gain in the transportation sectors. The 300 expansion to educational services signified a return to the normal employment level for that sector following a seasonal decline in January caused by changes during the school mid-term.

Over the year comparison showed 400 jobs added since February, 1989. All of these changes occurred among the service producing industry. The medical sector contributed 200 new jobs and 100 jobs each were added by state government and the trade industries.

ENID

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JAN 90r FEB 90p	FEB 89r FEB 90p
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.5	21.2	21.1	0.3	0.4
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
MANUFACTURING	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUST.	18.5	18.2	18.1	0.3	0.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.0
TRADE	6.2	6.3	6.1	-0.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.8	4.9	4.6	-0.1	0.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.4	5.1	5.2	0.3	0.2
GOVERNMENT	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1
Local	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

The Lawton Metro Area had an estimated labor force of 48,400 and total employment of 46,075 in February. This produced an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent, which was slightly above the January rate but substantially below the 5.7 percent of February 1989.

Non-farm wage and salary employment fell slightly in February compared to the revised January estimate. The total decline of 200 was spread evenly between construction and trade. All other major industry divisions were unchanged over the latest 30-day period.

The over-the-year gain of 900 in total wage and salary was due mostly to the 800 rise in government, primarily at the federal and local level. Trade, mining, manufacturing, and finance-insurance-real estate each gained employees during the past twelve month period. Offsetting some of gains was the 200 decline in construction and also transportation-public utilities.

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	FEB 1990p	JAN 1990r	FEB 1989r	JAN 90 FEB 90	FEB 89 FEB 90
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	34.5	34.7	33.6	-0.2	0.9
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRY	4.5	4.6	4.5	-0.1	0.0
ANUFACTURING	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.2
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRY	30.0	30.1	29.1	-0.1	0.9
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	8.5	8.6	8.3	-0.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.2	1.0	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
SERVICES	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	12.1	12.1	11.3	0.0	0.8
Federal	5.6	5.7	5.1	-0.1	0.5
State	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Local	5.3	5.2	5.0	0.1	0.3

p=preliminary

r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 406, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

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